

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1874.]

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS  
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAR,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.  
Received up to 31st October, 1874.

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POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 20th October, in an article contributed by a correspondent, urges the desirability of abolishing the annual professional fee taken by Government from the pleaders and mukhtárs of the District Courts. It is said that this fee falls hard on the payers, and ought to be abolished for the following reasons:—

(a) The income of these men is small, and that, too, is realized with great difficulty.

(b) The pleaders of the High Court, who command much larger incomes, are exempt from the fee.

(c) Many of the pleaders and mukhtárs are such only in name, and feel it very hard to have to pay a fee equivalent to that paid by their brethren of the middling and higher classes.

(d) Pleadors and mukhtárs are, so to speak, mediators between the Government and the people, and are useful in various ways, and they, therefore, deserve special indulgence.



Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Mirzapur, draws attention to the dangerous position of the Sundarghát and Nárgghát ferries. They are both situated in places having pucka bathing-gháts on either side, in consequence of which boats full of passengers are often upset there in the rainy season.

For this reason the writer urges on the authorities the necessity of abolishing both these ferries and establishing a new ferry between the Company ghát and Vindhyaáchal ghát, which will be a safer arrangement in every way.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 21st October, in a long editorial, laments the prevailing poverty and misery of India. The writer quotes the remarks made by Dr. Planck in his report on the state of sanitation in the North-Western Provinces, as well as the statements recorded in the *Census Report* of 1872, which clearly show that the *masses* of India are in a state of much poverty and distress, which is the chief reason why they are mostly found in an unclean and in an unsound state of both body and mind. The writer attributes this chiefly to the growing increase in the population of the country, the multifarious taxes imposed on the people under the English rule, the rapacity of the zemindars and their harsh treatment of their tenants, &c. ; and remarks that since the English rule is the cause of the present poverty and distress of the *masses*, Government ought to adopt measures for removing the consequences.

The same paper urges the desirability of attending to the conservancy and sanitation of villages. It is not sufficient to issue sanitary regulations, though these may be useful in their way. The best plan would be for the authorities to devote particular attention to the subject in the course of their approaching tour through their districts, by personally enjoining the zemindars of villages to fill up the ponds and pools of dirty water which often abound within their property, and to suffer no dirt to accumulate in any place.



The same paper notices the appointment of native honorary adjutants in Hindustáni regiments, whose duty it will be to train up recruits in military exercise, which was hitherto the business of Súbadár Majors, and to do other work. The writer welcomes the appointment, but thinks it unjust that no remuneration should be allowed to the officers for the onerous duties which will devolve on them.

The same paper, in an article contributed by a correspondent, again draws attention to the extortions practised by patwáris upon málguzárs, and the false suits so often brought by the former against the latter. In districts where the fees of patwáris are paid into tahsils with the land-revenue these extortions cannot prevail; but that as this rule does not obtain in all districts, and the patwáris are in many places at liberty to collect their fees from málguzárs (generally taking grain equivalent to the fees at the time of the division of the crop between the cultivator and the zemindar), there is ample field for them to carry out the unfair practices for which they are so famous. It is common enough with them to collect their fees from málguzárs, and then sue the latter for a second payment; and as suits for this kind are generally entrusted to tahsildars to settle, the patwáris in collecting the fees often take the precaution not to furnish a receipt to the málguzár, knowing as they do that tahsildars base their decisions on these receipts only, altogether disregarding the evidence of witnesses in the case.

In order to remove the grievance, the writer recommends that Government should cause the patwáris' fees to be paid into the tahsíl treasury with the land-revenue, to be thence distributed to the patwáris on the submission of the annual statements of the villages in their circles. This plan will be useful in a variety of ways: (1) will ensure greater accuracy in the preparation of the statements and greater despatch in their submission; (2) málguzárs will be freed from the tricks and extortions of the patwáris; (3) district officers and tahsildars will be relieved from the numberless suits now lodged by patwáris in their Courts.



The *Akhbār-i-Alam* of the 22nd October notices approvingly the suggestion of the editor of the *Rohilkhand Akhbār* that the Indian Legislative Council should frame a regulation sanctioning divorce between married Muhammadan convicts sentenced to imprisonment for life and their wives. This regulation should provide that all such prisoners, prior to being transported to the Andaman Islands, should be persuaded by kind and conciliatory means to effect a legal separation from their wives. It will be a great boon to the wives of the large number of Musalmáns sentenced to imprisonment for life every year, who are now doomed to lead a widowed life and pass their days in misery and wretchedness, without being permitted to re-marry, although it is quite lawful to do so according to their religion.

In conclusion, the writer doubts whether, if kind and conciliatory means fail to induce the prisoners to divorce their wives, compulsory measures might not be tried, and would ask Government to invite the opinion of Muhammadan doctors of law on the subject.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 23rd October, in an article contributed by a correspondent, draws attention to the following points in connection with the estates of the talukdars of Oudh which are under the management of the Court of Wards :—

(1) In consequence of the talukdars not being invested with judicial powers in their *ilákas*, the superintendents or managers in charge of the estates are likewise deprived of such powers. Owing to this, as well as certain other legal obstacles, great difficulty is experienced by the talukdars and the officers of the Court of Wards in realizing the rent and arrears of revenue of their *ilákas*. It is well known that the talukdars in their memorial to Government praying for the revision of Act XIX., relating to rent, among other points, strongly protested against the section of the Act by which a zemindar who might forcibly collect rent from his tenants would be liable to be punished with a fine of Rs. 200.



(2) Criminal regulations are also in some measure an obstacle in the way of the talukdars. For instance, the section of Act XI. of 1874 by which a person causing a slight bodily injury to another, the effect whereof may be perceptible on the latter's person, can be arrested by the police without a warrant, will make an officer of a Court of Wards who may even strike a cultivator for default of payment of the rent due by him liable to be arrested by the police and despatched to Court; while it will give the cultivators opportunities for bringing false criminal charges against the zemindars.

The *Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb* of the same date, noticing the appointment of Maulvi Muhammad Ikrām Ulla, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hardúi (Oudh), to a Commissionership in the Haidarabad State; and of Maulvi Mahdi Ali, Deputy Collector of Mirzapur (North-Western Provinces), to a similar preferment in the same State, asks why such able and respectable natives are not exalted to high offices, such as Commissionerships in the British dominions. Cannot these officers discharge the duties of a Commissioner in one place just as well as in another?

A correspondent of the *Hindú Prakash* of the same date, writing from Fīrozpur (Panjāb), complains of the bad state of the road leading from the sudder bázār to the city, and calls upon the authorities there to have it repaired.

It is added that the drivers of *ekkas* which run between the city and the cantonment are accustomed to seat four and even five persons in each conveyance, which is against the rules.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Hashtnagar (Peshāwar), says that a shopkeeper named Násir, on his way from Bázār Chahársadh towards Amritsar, was murdered near Mauza Parámak and robbed of the money in his possession by some persons of bad livelihood. The writer remarks that six or seven cases of murder have happened in the aforesaid mauza within a year, and that unless a police-



station is established there, and the cost of its maintenance raised from the inhabitants, an effective stop will never be put to cases of this kind.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 24th October, under the heading "Pesháwar," mentions the frequency of criminal cases in that city, and cites the following serious instances which have happened recently:—

(a) On the evening of the 13th October, two *ekka* drivers, on their way from the city, were plundered of their property by some bad characters, and one of them was killed and the other wounded. The offenders have not been found.

(b) A woman killed her husband, and has been sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law pending the sanction of the Chief Court.

On the 14th October, Amír Khán Orakzaí, while repeating his prayers in a mosque in company with 125 other Musalmáns, was killed by *badmashes*, and his son-in-law, who was also present on the occasion, was wounded.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind* of the same date, in its local news columns, notices with pleasure the establishment, under the auspices of Sir George Couper, of a new almshouse in connection with Husainabad in Lucknow, besides the Government almshouse introduced by General L. Barrow, late Chief Commissioner of Oudh; but regrets to find that among the number of those who receive support from the latter institution there are some persons who seem scarcely to be in need of the maintenance allowance granted to them, and who abuse the indulgence by mortgaging or selling their tickets to Mahájans in lieu of the money they borrow from them in a lump sum, perhaps to waste in frivolous pursuits. The writer hopes the Managers and the Secretary of the Government almshouse will check the abuse; and he likewise warns Munshi Rám Parshad, the Manager of the new almshouse, against it, and calls upon him to see that no stipendholder sells or mortgages his ticket.



The *Jahwa-i-Túr* of the same date commends to the favorable consideration of the Postmaster-General, North-Western Provinces, the case of Rahím Bakhsh, late Deputy Postmaster of Nakúr in the Saháranpur district, who has recently been dismissed from his post on the basis of a *rúbakár* of the Saháranpur Criminal Court, stating that he failed to make a report to his immediate superior when a bribe was taken by an overseer of dâk-runners subordinate to him. It is observed that the Deputy Postmaster was not in possession of sufficient evidence to *prove* that the overseer had taken a bribe, and could not, therefore, venture to report the matter to higher authority; and that his fault is not of a nature which justifies his dismissal, especially when it is remembered that Rahím Bakhsh is an old *employé* of the Postal Department, having served under it for about ten years, during the whole of which time he has borne an unblemished character for honesty and straightforwardness, and has given every satisfaction to his superiors in the discharge of the duties of his post.

The *Kárnáma* of the 26th October, in its local news columns, says that, notwithstanding that rigorous steps have been taken by the City Magistrate of Lucknow against the bad characters of the city, thieves and swindlers still pursue their unlawful career with daring impunity. They seize men's goods in open day and make off, without any chance of being brought to punishment. Several cases of this kind have occurred recently.

The writer thinks the City Magistrate should summon all persons of bad livelihood in the city, and, after exacting securities and recognizances for good behaviour from each, order the police to keep a strict supervision over them. He adds, that persons arrested on the charge of theft should not only be punished by flogging but also with imprisonment.

An Ajmér correspondent of the *Oudh Ahkbár* of the 27th October gives an account of the fair recently held in that city on the occasion of the *Dasahra* festival. It is said that the



fair was this year celebrated with greater pomp than in past years, and that an industrial exhibition was held on the occasion, which gave the fair a special importance. The credit of the enterprise is chiefly due to Rái Amín Chand.

The same paper of the 30th October notices the mismanagement of the mufassil post-offices of the Gházipur District. Letters, newspapers, &c., are distributed seven or eight days after their receipt; and, what is worse, the delivery-peons exact one pie on each paid cover from the addressees as their perquisite. This is especially the case at the Birnú station.

#### POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

A correspondent of the *Márwár Gazette* of the 19th October, writing from Anádra (Rajputána), says that Sáh Duli Chand, brother-in-law of the Díván of Sirohi, on his way back from Ahmadabad to Sirohi with Rs. 15,500 worth of gold and silver, was plundered of the valuables in Mauza Bhárti, in Pálanpur, by a gang of dacoits mounted on camels and armed with *láthís*, who also took away his arms. The robbers have not been found.

The same paper points out the need of establishing a *panchayat* in Mewár for settling boundary disputes, which are very common in that territory, and are a prolific source of broils and bloodshed.

A local correspondent of the *Málwa Akhbar* of the 21st October says that conveyances are not allowed to travel on the road from Bhawar Kuwá to Moti Bel (Indaur), and have to go by a long and circuitous road, which is a serious grievance. The attention of the Chief Engineer should be directed to this.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 24th October states, on the authority of a correspondent, that since some years ago the Nawáb of Tonk has passed an order that no merchants of the State who bring a fresh supply of cloth should be permitted to sell it in the market without its being previously laid before His Highness and such kinds of it as he approved delivered to him. In consequence of this order no fresh supply of



cloth has been imported into the State this year, and what little has been sent for by a few merchants is lying packed up in bales, pending the Nawáb's pleasure.

In the writer's opinion, the order in question is extremely injurious to the prospects of trade, and should at once be revoked.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* of the 25th October, writing from Tonk, invites attention to the anarchy said to prevail in that State. Persons of an inferior position in life have gained a complete mastery over the Nawáb, and have an upper hand in all State affairs; they decide cases and do other business just as they please. For instance, Karím Bakhsh, son of Alla Bakhsh, khidmatgár, who is quite an uneducated man, has been exalted to the office of *Mír-i-Sámán*, while Ahmad Yár Khan has been appointed General of the army, and is a great favorite of the Nawáb. These men have the sole charge and supervision of the Courts of justice, and exercise absolute sway. Only recently the General *Sáhib* abused a respectable Mahájan for defending a suit; while in a case of dog-killing brought by Saráogís in the Court, in which some 200 or 300 men were ranged on both sides, five or six persons were cruelly flogged before the institution of an inquiry into the case.

A Gwalior correspondent of the same paper repeats complaints of the oppression and extortions said to be practised on the people by the collectors of customs in that territory. The writer has been an eye-witness of this state of things in the course of his travels through Sípri and Gúnáh.

The Udaipur correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* of the 26th October refers to the rumours current in that State concerning the death of Maharána Shambhú Singh. The popular belief is that it has been brought about by Bágor Maharáj (Sohan Singh), an aspirant to the throne, in conspiracy with Panna Lál, either by poison or by means of some incantations; and that a plot for the Maharána's murder had



been going on long before his death. In proof of this it is mentioned that the Mahārāna had been indirectly warned by Mahārāj Súrāt Singh two years ago to be on his guard and be precautions in his food and drink ; and that four months afterwards a notice was seen posted at the *Tripauliyá* stating that the Mahārāna should not allow Panna Lál to have access to his palace, or he would lose his life ; and so on. It is added that when the Mahārāna's death took place Bágor Mahārāj left the city at night through fear and hid himself in Sethjī's garden, while Panna Lál, who was compelled to accompany His Highness's corpse to the cremation-ground, was wounded with a sword by a sepoy, and would have been killed on the spot but for the presence of the Ráos of Bedla and Salomar—so great was the popular indignation against the alleged authors of the Mahārāna's death.

The correspondent also praises Captain Wright for the good arrangements made by him at the time of the Mahārāna's death in consultation with the Ráos of Bedla and Salomar, especially for preventing the widowed Ránís from burning themselves on the Mahārāna's funeral pile.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 30th October gives credit to Captain Wright for having caused the distribution of the Rs. 1,50,000 worth of gold with which Máharana Shambhú Singh was weighed five days before his demise to be at once distributed among Brahmans ; and all the more so, seeing that the Rs. 5,00,000 set aside by Mahārāná Swarúp Singh for distribution among the poor a little before his death was kept in deposit by order of the then Political Agent, so that nothing was known as to what had become of the money.

#### COMMERCIAL.

##### (*Railways.*)

A correspondent of the *Taj-ul-Akhbár* of the 21st October complains that, contrary to the usual custom, free passes were not given this year on the occasion of the recent *Dasa-rah* vacation to the apprentices, as well as to the servants,



of the railway office, Lucknow. Only one apprentice of the Audit Department (*viz.*, Kedarnáth), was favored by the Auditor with a free ticket.

The writer condemns the proceeding, and regrets to find that instances of such partiality should be frequent in the office of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.

The case of Tára Chand and Mr. D'Cruze (noticed at page 410 of the *Selections* for the week ending 19th September last) may be cited as another notable example.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 24th October has been informed that the Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb, intends to abolish the upper schools in all cities of that province, with the exception of the one at Dehli, and to establish a central school at Mádhopur in their stead.

The editor condemns the measure. It is observed that formerly, when the district schools of the Panjáb were divided into three classes, and the number of upper schools was reduced, the result was that the number of candidates for the entrance examination of the University was very much lowered, and the Director of Public Instruction was obliged to restore the old arrangements. A similar bad result is sure to follow the proposal now said to be in contemplation. In the writer's opinion, it is time for Government and the Director of Public Instruction, Panjáb, to increase the number of the upper schools now existing in that province, which is by no means sufficient for its educational wants, and he considers that any proposal for reducing the already limited number of schools of this class cannot but be followed by unsatisfactory consequences.

The *Panjáb-i-Akhbár* of the same date deplores the declining state of the Female Normal School, Lahore. This institution has now been in existence for nine or ten years, and costs Rs. 512 monthly; but has sent out only five teachers



during all this time. For some time after its commencement it was in a flourishing state, and the pupil-teachers made a fair progress in needle-work ; but since then it is constantly declining. The editor attributes this to the following reasons, to which he invites the attention of the Panjáb Government :—

(a) Laxity of supervision and apathy and indifference on the part of native gentlemen of the city.

(b) Want of fixed and proper rules relating to scholarships and prizes.

(c) Absence of any classification system.

(d) Defectiveness of the system of education pursued.

(e) Unsuitableness of the books taught, all of which, with the exception of the *Majālis-un-Nisá*, are full of pleasantries and the like subjects, which, instead of improving the morals of the pupils, are calculated to corrupt them.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report:—

| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS. | LANGUAGE.       | LOCALITY.  | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.      | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| 1   | Lam-i-Nisr,          | Urdú,           | Jaunpur,   | Weekly,         | Octr. 4th  | 1874. 29th       |
| 2   | Ditto,               | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 11th     | 29th             |
| 3   | Vidya Vilas,         | Ditto,          | Jammú,     | Ditto,          | " 12th     | 26th             |
| 4   | Kátyasth Samáchar,   | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Bi-monthly,     | " 12th     | 28th             |
| 5   | Nasim-i-Jaunpur,     | Ditto,          | Jaunpur,   | Weekly,         | " 13th     | 28th             |
| 6   | Nayir-i-Akbar,       | Ditto,          | Bijnor,    | Ditto,          | " 15th     | 26th             |
| 7   | Lauh-i-Mahfúz,       | Ditto,          | Moradabad, | Ditto,          | " 16th     | 26th             |
| 8   | Roznámcha,           | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | " 17th     | 28th             |
| 9   | Ditto,               | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 18th     | 28th             |
| 10  | Gwalior Gazette,     | Urdú and Hindí, | Gwalior,   | Weekly,         | " 18th     | 28th             |
| 11  | Sádk-ul-Akbbár,      | Urdú,           | Bháwalpur, | Ditto,          | " 19th     | 26th             |
| 12  | Roznámcha,           | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | " 19th     | 26th             |
| 13  | Márwár Gazette,      | Urdú and Hindí, | Jodhpur,   | Weekly,         | " 19th     | 29th             |
| 14  | Kavi Vachan Sudhá,   | Anglo-Hindí,    | Benares,   | Ditto,          | " 19th     | 31st             |
| 15  | Naf-ul-'Azim,        | Arabic,         | Lahore,    | Ditto,          | " 20th     | 26th             |
| 16  | Muir Gazette,        | Urdú,           | Meerut,    | Ditto,          | " 20th     | 26th             |
| 17  | Agra Akbbár,         | Ditto,          | Agra,      | Tri-monthly,    | " 20th     | 27th             |
| 18  | Roznámcha,           | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Daily,          | " 20th     | 28th             |
| 19  | Táj-ul-Akbbár,       | Ditto,          | Ditto,     | Tri-weekly,     | " 21st     | 26th             |
| 20  | Rohilkhand Akbbár,   | Ditto,          | Moradabad, | Bi-weekly,      | " 21st     | 26th             |
| 21  | Málwa Akbbár,        | Maráthi,        | Indaur,    | Weekly,         | " 21st     | 26th             |
| 22  | Muhibb-i-Hind,       | Urdú,           | Meerut,    | Ditto,          | " 21st     | 27th             |
| 23  | Maqsúd-ul-Akbbár,    | Ditto,          | Gurgáon,   | Ditto,          | 3rd week   | 31st             |
| 24  | Akbbár-i-'Álam,      | Ditto,          | Meerut,    | Ditto,          | 3rd ditto. | 26th             |
| 25  | Táj-ul-Akbbár,       | Ditto,          | Lucknow,   | Tri-weekly,     | " 22nd     | 26th             |
| 26  | Hindú Prakash,       | Ditto,          | Amritsar,  | Weekly,         | " 23rd     | 27th             |
| 27  | Supplement to ditto, | Hindí,          | Ditto,     | Ditto,          | " 23rd     | 27th             |



| No. | NAMES OF NEWSPAPERS.                       | LANGUAGE.         | LOCALITY.     | WHEN PUBLISHED. | DATE.        | DATE OF RECEIPT. |
|-----|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 28  | Aligarh Institute Gazette,                 | Urdú and English, | Aligarh,      | Weekly,         | 1874. 23rd   | 1874. 27th       |
| 29  | Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,                 | Urdú,             | Lahore,       | Ditto,          | Octr. " 23rd | Octr. " 27th     |
| 30  | Rájpūtána Social Science Congress Gazette. | Ditto,            | Jaipur,       | Ditto,          | " " 23rd     | " " 28th         |
| 31  | Meerut Gazette,                            | Ditto,            | Meerut,       | Ditto,          | " " 24th     | " " 26th         |
| 32  | Urdú Dehli Gazette,                        | Ditto,            | Agra,         | Ditto,          | " " 24th     | " " 26th         |
| 33  | Núr-ul-Anwár,                              | Ditto,            | Cawnpore,     | Ditto,          | " " 24th     | " " 26th         |
| 34  | Núr-ul-Afák,                               | Ditto,            | Ditto,        | Bi-monthly,     | " " 24th     | " " 26th         |
| 35  | Rohilkhand Akhbár,                         | Ditto,            | Moradabad,    | Bi-weekly,      | " " 24th     | " " 26th         |
| 36  | Koh-i-Núr,                                 | Ditto,            | Lahore,       | Weekly,         | " " 24th     | " " 27th         |
| 37  | Panjábí Akhbár,                            | Ditto,            | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " " 24th     | " " 27th         |
| 38  | Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,                      | Ditto,            | Gujránwála,   | Ditto,          | " " 24th     | " " 28th         |
| 39  | Rifáh-i-'Am,                               | Ditto,            | Siálkot,      | Ditto,          | " " 24th     | " " 28th         |
| 40  | Urdú Akhbár,                               | Ditto,            | Dehli,        | Ditto,          | " " 24th     | " " 28th         |
| 41  | Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,                   | Ditto,            | Lucknow,      | Ditto,          | " " 24th     | " " 28th         |
| 42  | Jalwa-i-Tár,                               | Ditto,            | Meerut,       | Ditto,          | " " 24th     | " " 28th         |
| 43  | Najm-ul-Akhbár,                            | Ditto,            | Ditto,        | Ditto,          | " " 24th     | " " 28th         |
| 44  | Khair Khwáh-i-'Alam,                       | Ditto,            | Dehli,        | Tri-monthly,    | " " 24th     | " " 29th         |
| 45  | Táj-ul-Akhbár,                             | Ditto,            | Lucknow,      | Tri-weekly,     | " " 24th     | " " 29th         |
| 46  | Gwalior Gazette,                           | Urdú and Hindí,   | Dehli,        | Weekly,         | " " 25th     | " " 29th         |
| 47  | Akmal-ul-Akhbár,                           | Urdú,             | Gwalior,      | Ditto,          | " " 25th     | " " 31st         |
| 48  | Vritt Dhár,                                | Maráthi,          | Dehli,        | Weekly,         | " " 25th     | " " 27th         |
| 49  | Anjuman Akhbár,                            | Urdú,             | Dhár,         | Ditto,          | " " 25th     | " " 28th         |
| 50  | Kárnámah,                                  | Ditto,            | Sháhjahánpur, | Ditto,          | " " 26th     | " " 29th         |
| 51  | Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,                       | Ditto,            | Lucknow,      | Ditto,          | " " 26th     | " " 30th         |
| 52  | Patiáld Akhbár,                            | Ditto,            | Rámpur,       | Ditto,          | " " 26th     | " " 29th         |
| 53  | Sádk-ul-Akhbár,                            | Ditto,            | Patiáld,      | Ditto,          | " " 26th     | " " 29th         |
| 54  | Kavi Vachan Sudhá,                         | Anglo-Hindí,      | Bháwalpur,    | Ditto,          | " " 26th     | " " 29th         |
| 55  | Oudh Akhbár,                               | Urdú,             | Benares,      | Ditto,          | " " 26th     | " " 30th         |
| 56  | Matla-i-Núr,                               | Ditto,            | Lucknow,      | Bi-weekly,      | " " 26th     | " " 31st         |
|     |                                            |                   | Cawnpore,     | Weekly,         | " " 27th     | " " 28th         |
|     |                                            |                   |               |                 | " " 27th     | " " 29th         |



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|----|---------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|-----------|-----|-------------|-----|------|
| 57 | Shola-i-Tur,                    | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ditto,    | ... | ...         | ... | 30th |
| 58 | Taj-ul-Akhbar,                  | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lucknow,  | ... | Tri-weekly, | ... | 30th |
| 59 | Lawrence Gazette,               | ... | Ditto, | ... | Meerut,   | ... | Weekly,     | ... | 30th |
| 60 | Muir Gazette,                   | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ditto,    | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 31st |
| 61 | Vakil-i-Hindustan, a new paper, | ... | Ditto, | ... | Amritsar, | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 31st |
| 62 | Akhbar-i-'Am,                   | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lahore,   | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 31st |
| 63 | Nar Afshan,                     | ... | Ditto, | ... | Ludhiana, | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 31st |
| 64 | Benares Akhbar,                 | ... | Hindī, | ... | Benares,  | ... | Ditto,      | ... | 31st |
| 65 | Oudh Akhbar,                    | ... | Urdū,  | ... | Lucknow,  | ... | Bi-weekly,  | ... | 31st |
| 66 | Hud-i-Hakikat,                  | ... | Ditto, | ... | Lahore,   | ... | Bi-monthly, | ... | 31st |

ALLAHABAD : }  
The 9th November, 1874.

SOHAN LAL,  
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



